

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1775.

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

THE

JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

[NUMBER 1687.]



both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSESS of BREAD, published the 3d April 1775.

Flour at 15/- per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of Duck Flour to weigh
A lb. 13 oz. for 6 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 6/- Beef per Barrel 4/-
Flour 16/- Pork 6/-
Brown Bread 14/- Salt 5/-
West-India Rum 3/- India Tea, Liberty & Property
New-England do. 6/- Choccol. per Doz. 19/-
Minnows and Sugars 1/- Bees Wax 2/-
Single-rail'd ditto 1/- Indian Corn per Bush. 3/-
Potatoes 2/- Wood 10/- to 11/-

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High Water.	sets		
		H. M.	1	2
Thursday	6	1	after	6
Friday	7	2	5	1
Saturday	8	3	5	0
Sunday	9	4	5	0
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		3	0	0

Just now arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL'S

Newly improved, GREAT

STOMACHICK TINCTURE.
THIS is a very excellent medicine for
all weak stomachs; it gives a good
healthy appetite, and a sound digestion;
and as most diseases have certainly
their origin in a weak stomach, so, by the
use of this tincture, they may be prevented.

Also, a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's

AMERICAN BALSAW M.,
Of which the goodness is now so well known
in America, as being an infallible and the
most innocent, sure, and effectual me-
dicine for any disorders in the breast, short
breath, cold, cough, swimming in the head,
and for children in the whooping cough,
and in most other disorders. By the proper
use of this balsam, for a reasonable time,
many have also received great benefit and
relief, and some are effectually cured of the
most painful rheumatism, colic, gravel,
and in consumptions. Dr. Hill's own direc-
tions, printed in London, are wrapt about
each bottle: The price therein mentioned
is meant sterling money; but for the bene-
fit of the poor, it is allowed to be sold in
New York for 4/- 10d. a bottle, and by the
dozen 4/- 4d. a bottle, currency; and to
prevent counterfeiting, this American Bal-
saw, and the newly improved great Stomach-
ick Tincture, are only, by appointment, to
be sold by MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Shop keeper in Broadway, near the
Olwege Market, and by no
body else in New York.

80 7

JOHN SIEMON, Furrier,

At the corner near the Old Slip Market.
EGGS leave to arquebus those ladies and gentle-
men who have bought from him, such as
muff's and ruffles &c. That if they will please to
send the same to him, he will take care to pre-
serve them from the moth, getting in during the summer
season: He returns his most hearty thanks to those
ladies and gentlemen who have favoured him with
their custom, and hopes to merit their favour in
future, by strictly complying with their orders, and
performing his work in the best and neatest
manner.

He has to let a good room, either furnished or
unfurnished, also a good cellar.

16/- 89

JOHN ARTHUR,

Is removed from the house where he lately dwelt,
three doors nearer Peck Slip, and directly oppo-
site William Walton's, Esq; where he has for
sale on the lowest terms;

MENS rib'd and plain silk, brown, and white
thread, and worsted hosiery, women's thread and
cotton do. men's and women's gloves, black, white
and coloured peelings, figured fustians and modes,
book cushion gaunes, ribbons, fans and lace, a few
narrow edgings, glass lanterns and lamps, hung-
ry and lavender water, split peas, Scotch barley,
raffins, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of paper hangings, in which
is two neat patterns of India paper, which will be
sold cheap.—Likewise English garden seats, for
this country and America do. for the West Indies
particularly saved from the best plants of different
kinds, and warranted of the growth of the last sea-
son.

86 5 89

To be sold or let, the equal

half of the full house, lately occupied by Da-
vid and Zebulon Seaman, with the equal half of all
the utensils for carrying on the distilling business;
whoever inclines to purchase or hire the same, may
apply to Obadiah Seaman, Willi Seaman, and Zeb-
ulon Seaman, in New-York, or any of them,
or Zebulon Williams of Jersey, who will give a
good title for the same.

86 9

New York, April 25, 1775.

To the PUBLIC.

THERE is in the possession of the keeper of the
City Bridewell, (a saddle) supposed to be stolen
by a vagrant now in Bridewell. Whoever is
the proprietor of said saddle, may have it by paying
the charge of this advertisement.

For Curacao,

THE SLOOP

Charity, Robert Dingale,
Master, lying at Cruger's
wharf; for freight or pas-
sage, apply to Elias Nixen
at Burling Slip, or the Master on board.

86 9 New York April 26 1775.

New Jersey, BY Order of the Inferior
Court of Common Pleas
in and for the County aforesaid: Notice is
hereby given to all the Creditors of Timothy
Higgins, an insolvent Debtor, confined in
the goal of Elizabeth Town, in the said
County, that they be and appear before any
two judges of said court, at the Court-
house of the said County, on Wednesday the
24th of May next, at one o'clock
in the afternoon of the said day to shew
causes, if any they have, why an assignment
of said debtor's estate should not be made to
such persons as shall be there and then ap-
pointed, and he be released from his con-
finement, agreeable to the directions of an
act of the Governor, Council, and General
Assembly of New Jersey, lately passed, enti-
tled, "an Act for the relief of insolvent
debtors," 86-89.

For Charles-Town, S. Carolina,
THE SLOOP

New-York Packet,

Ferdinand Little, Master,

WILL fall in ten Days.

For Freight or Pas-
sage, apply to Jeff Hunt,

Ward Hunt, or the Master on board, at

Lupton's Wharf.

New York, March 25, 1775.

TIMOTHY WOOD,
SHOE MAKER, in Broad Street,

INTENDS to remove, on the 1st Day of May next,

into the House situated between the Houses of Mr.

Thomas Brown and Mr. John King, nearly opposite to

the Place he now resides in.—Where a general Assem-
bly of Men's Shoes and Pumps, together with Women's
Satin Shoes and Pumps (all of the first Quality)

will be constantly kept for Sale, at moderate Prices.

Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies Silk Shoes (when be-
spoke) made in the neatest and best Manner.

He returns thanks to his Customers for their past, and
hopes a Continuance of their future Favours, which he
will always gratefully acknowledge.

Orders from the Country will be duly attended to, and
promptly executed, on reasonable Terms. For Cash or
Post Credit.

81 9

THE members of the New Jersey Me-
dical Society, are desired to take no-
tice, That their next half yearly
meeting is appointed to be held in New
Brunswick, at the house of Mrs. Vorheis,
on the second Tuesday in May next; when
it is hoped the gentlemen of the faculty, in
general, will attend.—A Medical Dissertation
will be delivered by the President before
dinner.

H. STITES, Secretary.

Cranberry, April 20, 1775.

86 9

FOR S A L E.

(Upon reasonable Terms.)

A N elegant HORSE, sixteen

hands three inches high or upwards

Also, a large Canadian MARE.—For fur-
ther particulars inquire of the Printer. 8 74

FOUR POUNDS REWARD,

O N Friday the seventh inst. ran away from the

Subscribers, Two servant Men lately from

England, the one named JAMES M'LAUGLIN, a thick

short set fellow, remarkable for a down look, short

hair, and a tawny complexion.—He had on when he

went off, a home made coarse short coat of a

brownish colour, and breeches of the same, and a

coarse woollen striped shirt.—And the other,

WILLIAM SHORT, a fine made fellow, black

hair, had on when he went off, a blue short coat

and blue jacket, a pair of old buckskin breeches,

a pair of white woollen stockings; he is about five

feet six inches high, they both are Weavers, and

can work pretty well at Farming.—Whoever will

bring said Rascals back to the Subscribers, living

in Hanover and New-Windor places, shall have

the above Reward, and reasonable charges.

Robert Annan.

William Tilford.

The exhausted state of the public funds, of which your excellency complains, we contemplate with great concern; alleviated however, by the recollection, that it has not been owing to any misconduct of the Assembly, we were withheld from passing any inferior court law, but upon such terms as our duty rendered it impossible to accept, by which no list of taxes could be taken for the year 1773, and consequently no money collected to defray the charges of Government for that year; and as your Excellency did not think proper to meet the Assembly at their usual time of meeting in the fall, no act could be passed to defray the contingent charges of Government for the year 1774. The Treasury by these means deprived of two years collection of taxes, must consequently be unable to answer the great demands upon it, till an act of Assembly can be passed to enable it to discharge them.

The House, convinced of the necessity of Courts of Justice, would willingly adopt any plan for the establishment of them, which, in their opinion, is consistent with the circumstances of this Colony; and independent Judges, of Capacity and Integrity, they would with the greatest pleasure very liberally provide.

We are sorry, Sir, the impoverished state of the public finances will not permit us to provide for the usual establishment of Fort Johnston.

The advanced season of the year, which of all other times made it most inconvenient for us to attend Public Business, will, your Excellency may assure yourself, induce us to forward it with all possible expedition.

JOHN HARVEY, Speaker.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser, SIR, London, February 8.

IT is obvious to all men of sense, that there is nothing so futile and contemptible as the conduct of Administration; nothing so tyrannical as their behaviour to their own Countrymen; so pusillanimous as their demeanour abroad; so full of contradiction as every step they take to the foregoing. What ridiculous parade did they make a few weeks ago, of the prohibition they had humbly begged at Versailles to their merchants, not to supply our Colonies with stores? Within this week they have pitifully lamented, that the ships were failing from Port L'Orient and Rosford for America! Who doubts it? Who thinks the French were wheedled out of their policy, and blinded to their interest by the Ambassador incog. Dr. Murray (so he is called himself) or terrified by the man whom shadow terrify? They were ridiculed for venturing to pretend that they would seize French ships going to our Colonies. They dare not. The French know they dare not. Every body knows they dare not. France, Spain, Holland, Sweden will supply our Colonies, and our Ministers dare not resent it. Spain, who dares no better than to insult us, will, no doubt, supply the Colonies even with Artillery: It is the cheapest way of being revenged on us. Will these four nations loose an opportunity which our Scottish Ministers offer them of ruining our trade, and getting it for themselves? Are they not in the right to seize it when we can't? O great Elizabeth, where art thou and Burleigh!

ANTI-PUFF.

PROVIDENCE, April 22. The several independent companies of this and the neighbouring towns, and a body of the militia, in all about 1000 men, were in readiness, and some of them had begun to march; but on receiving authentic advice that they would be notified by an Express, if their assistance should be necessary, one of the companies has since remained here, and the others, we hear, were about to return also.—The whole of them, however to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

The troops at Marshfield having, it is said, fired on some minute men, and killed two of their number, a large body of Americans, with some pieces of cannon, we are told, have marched to attack them.

NEWPORT, April 24.

We this moment hear the Americans have taken half the soldiers at Marshfield, the other having made their escape into a swamp where they were surrounded, so that it is almost impossible for them to get out without being taken.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

Extrait of a Letter from London, dated

February 4, 1775.

"I am writing to as many of my friends as I can by this opportunity, as I don't know how soon the communication may be cut off by hostilities, to which as I apprehend, we are hastening very fast; for our ministry seems determined, to raze their own heads, and the interest of the nation, in pursuit of their infamous measures.

"Your kind remembrance of November 4, seems to breathe that true spirit of liberty which I hope will be universal in America, and will be your only means of escape from the slavery that is preparing for you: As to

us, we are lost to all the noble purposes of life, and have not virtue enough to save ourselves, much less to assist you: the immense power of the crown, in the disposition of the public money, carries every thing before it like a torrent; and while that continues, the two houses of parliament are of no security to the people, they both speak the language of the court, and they have been so long used to it, that they can speak no other. "You have many enemies in this kingdom, and though they differ in their reasons for being so, yet they unite in the wicked purpose of distressing you: As for instance, the *** is your enemy, as you are obstacles to a settled design of despotism; the ministry second his views, that they may share in his power; the parliament wants to establish their illegal authority over you, and are enemies in course; the bishops want to rule you in matters of faith; the country gentlemen are mostly against you from their ignorance and avarice, chidly supposing, that every penny that is laid on you, will save them in the same proportion; the officers of the army and navy are wishing for plunder; but for what reasons a considerable part of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers would wish you ill, is beyond my comprehension; I can only suggest two suppositions, and those very vague ones; it may be to curry favour with the ministry for the sake of jobs, contracts, &c. or it may be from downright stupidity, in supposing the English Commissioners should have a superiority over their brethren in America; of this last class it is difficult for me to point the ingratitudo, but I hope ere long, the Friends of Freedom will be able to send over a list of their names by way of momento."

Committee Chamber, April 27, 1775.

WHEREAS the Continental Congress did resolve in the words following, viz. "And we further agree and associate, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse whatever with any colony or province in North America which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this association." &c. And WHEREAS the Parliament of Great Britain, in pursuance of their plan for subjugating and distressing the Colonies, have passed a bill for depriving our brethren in New-England of the benefit of fishing on their own coasts; therefore,

Resolved, That all exportsations from this city to Quebec, Nova Scotia, Georgia and Newfoundland, or any part of the fishing coasts or fishing islands ought, in the opinion of this Committee, immediately to be suspended; and that it be accordingly recommended to every merchant immediately to suspend all exportsations to those places, until the Continental Congress shall give further orders therein.

By order of the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia:

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Secretary.

Mr. HOLT, Please to insert the following in your next paper, and you will oblige many of your readers, and particularly your humble servant.

On the 18th of instant April, the humane and benevolent General Gage, ordered a select number, of about 1200 of his grenadiers and best troops, in a most secret manner, to march up the country as far as Concord, (as supposed) to seize Col. Hancock, and Mr. Samuel Adams. The first exploit they performed, was, in their way to Lexington; they found about 30 men exercising, and without any provocation, fired upon them for about 15 minutes, killed 6 men, and wounded several when they were retreating as fast as possible—then the troops proceeded in their way to Concord; on the road they killed a man on horseback, and killed geese, hogs, cattle and every living creature they came across: they came to the house where said Hancock and Adams lodged, (who luckily escaped them) they searched the house, and when they could not find them, these barbarians killed the woman of the house and all the children, in cool blood, and then set the house on fire."

Alas! would not the heathen, in all their savage barbarity and cruelty, blush at such horrid murder, and worse than brutal rage! is this the bravery of British troops? Is this the part of a truly, great commander? Is this the native courage, and intrepidity of English soldiers, so much boasted of? Is it not rather the ferocity of a mad wild beast, from whom they cannot be supposed to differ, only in shape? Let every American hear and abhor; let every inhabitant consider what he is like to suffer if he falls into the hands of such cruel and merciless wretches; what miseries and calamities shall we not be subjected to, if we submit to the unrighteous and tyrannical claims of the parliament, of taking what we call our own, when, and in what manner they please, without our consent; don't this teach us, that a body of men, as well as a particular person, may tyrannically oppress? Let every American consider, what interest have we in George the third, or what inheritance

have we in the parliament of Great Britain? have they not declared that all the New-England colonies are rebels, and have ordered and commanded their blood thirsty soldiers, to cut the throats of men women and children, and are they not at this instant, endeavouring toarry their bloody decrees into execution? And how long (unless a great while) before the rest of the Americans will meet with the same, unless they tamely give up their all into their hands, to be taken by them as they please, without the colonies' consent; but God be thanked, the soldiery have met with a check. And what is all this rage and fury? For no other cause, but that we are slow to believe the power of parliament is omnipotent; and that they have a right to dispose of us, and all we have as they please, without our consent. Surely no man in his senses, or that hath any notion of preferring his person or property, but what will without hesitation, resolve and determine to sell his life as dear as he can, rather than to submit to such a lavish and abject condition—therefore my countrymen think, and by thinking, you will necessarily be led to determine, that now or never you may be free; if once you lose this opportunity and subdolus, it is not probable you will ever have another. If any should say we had better try conciliatory measures, and again petition for relief, from the K—— and P——, I ask to what purpose can it be? Have not particular colonies tried petitioning by themselves, and have not all the colonies united in a petition for relief? And to what effect? Have they not been disdainfully and contemptuously trampled upon, and treated with scorn, and called nothing but factious complaints? Doth it not plainly appear, that both the King and the ministry, are so fixed and determined at all hazards, to destroy American liberty, as that it is as little purpose to complain, or reason with them, as it is to reason with irrational creatures? Therefore it seems there is nothing for us to do, but to appeal unto God, in the use of what force and strength we have, in defence of liberties and properties, and rely on his almighty aid for help to repeal the tyrant's rage.

An AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, May 4.

By the Hartford Post, we hear the General Assembly of Connecticut, have passed an act, for the immediate raising and paying 6 Regiments of Soldiers, under the Command of the following Officers, viz. Major General, Col. David Wooster. Brigadier Generals, Col. Putman, Col. Jared Spencer, Colonels, Hildman, Parsons, and Waterbury. We have not heard the Names of the other Officers.

We hear that at the town of New London, they were apprehensive of a visit from some of the MINISTERIAL PIRATES, and have removed their most valuable Effects out of town.

Capt. Stuart, who arrived yesterday in 5 weeks and 5 days from Plymouth, saw there 7 transports, some of which were carrying troops on board, and others waited for orders. More transports were expected there, and others he saw at other ports, whence it was said, they were all to proceed to Boston.

We hear that the post, having been interrupted, the Post Master, (who has hitherto, without legal authority, been appointed from home, and as a convenience, permitted here unquestioned,) has discharged the riders, the expence of which he has no longer a fund to support. An office for this necessary business, will doubtless be put under proper regulations by the Continental Congress, and no more be permitted to return to the rapacious hands of unauthorized intruders.—Since it would be the most contemptible pusillanimity to suffer a revenue to be raised from our property, to defray the expence of cutting our throats! We

hear Mr. William Gedford, who has been a great sufferer, with many others, by the mal-practices, of an illegal holder of this office, is now on a journey to the eastward, in order to put the business under proper regulations to be laid before the Congress.

We hear Messrs. Hancock and Adams are at Hartford, on their way to the Continental Congress.

On Monday last the general Committee was reformed and enlarged to 100 members, the names of whom we have not now room to insert. The whole city and province are subscribing an association, forming companies, learning the military exercise, and taking every method to defend our rights. The like spirit prevails in the province of New-Jersey, where a large and well disciplined militia are now fit for action. All the other Colonies, we hear, are equally well prepared.

Committee Chamber, May 4, 1775.

RESOLVED Unanimously, that it be Recommended to every Inhabitant, to perfect himself in Military Discipline, and he provided with Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition, as by Law directed.

Ordered, That the above Resolve be immediately made public.

By Order of the Committee,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

WANTED,

A young Woman that can Sew, Iron, and take care of Children. 87 90

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL

MR. H. B. E. off are taught the useful and ornamental Sciences of Geography, ancient and modern History, Logic &c. kept near Kingsbridge, within Sixteen Miles of New-York, by the Rev. J. P. TETARD, late Minister of the Reformed French Church in said City; who undertakes likewise to fit Pupils for College or any University. 87 90

Mr. RICHARD DEANE,

YOUR address to me in the publick papers of the 20th instant, should have given you some pains, to hold me up to the world as an *effete of falsehood*. I shall not however lay the charge to the depravity of your heart, but to a credulous mind, too easily imposed upon by misrepresentations of facts.

You accuse me of injuring you in my advertisements, if gain (on reading them) dares you in the face, to get it, if innocent of the charge, the dictates of reason would have prompted you to treat it with contempt; not to be too *prolix*, let it be supposed you are the *identical man*.

An accusation of a *breach of promise*, seems to be the grand cause of your elaborate performance, and you alledge that nothing in the hand bills appeared to give it the least countenance, such *frankness* is but a poor *subterfuge*, because you cannot deny that you repeatedly and publicly declared that I had sold cordials at 6/ ad. per gallon, and now lay it before the publick under your proper signature. Let any candid person then determine whether I was, or was not present at you; you confess that some time last winter, a plan was agreed upon which you know has since been broke through, yet I have looked on myself and every other distiller who was then present, bound from that time by the ties of honour and integrity not to underbid each other. This I have conscientiously fulfilled (as near as the circumstances of the matter could possibly admit of) until your hand bills were dispersed, setting forth the low prices you would sell at, enclosed in language which bears a very near resemblance to that of an *itinerant mountebank* or a *modern quack doctor*, gratified to gratify *false pride* and *low ambition*, inseparable concomitants of an *overbearing, self-sufficient disposition*. You know for the sake of peace, and to avoid disputes of this nature, I offered to give you undivided satisfaction, that I had not been guilty of selling at an under price, which in your great wisdom, you thought was not satisfactory, as I have looked upon myself bound by a declaration that I would not underbid any cordial distiller; the *upset charge* you bring against me, is a downright accusation of a *breach of promise*, or I know not what it means.

You will answer to this, that the declaration was not executed in writing, therefore not binding, strange when the faith of one man is pledged to (another in cases of this nature) he cannot be trusted. Your own suspicion of the integrity of others, produced nothing less from your own superlative knowledge, than dispositions to be taken, and which you had ready written to abide by your proposals; many of the distillers, myself *out*, tho' not present, were against this measure, as it was not only thought too solemn on such an occasion, but seemed to call for a high resolution on our integrity, by distributing our faith to each other: This was the greatest reason of my not attending at the second meeting, to which you lay, I sent no apology for being absent. How can you in a publick manner, make use of such an asseveration, when it was told the gentlemen who came to my house, that I would be satisfied with what was done at the meeting, or to that effect; the greatest part, if not the whole, before you, were satisfied with this message, but it seems it did not gratify your caprices.

You will remember on the 20th inst. I received a note from you, written in the imperative tone of an *authorised note*; to which I replied, by offering such terms for a reconciliation, as few men but yourself would have refused, but you rather chose to treat me with all the indignity you could in publick, than to offer terms of accommodation, in way of arbitration, which had they been offered before your letter appeared, would have been cheerfully accepted.

As this is the last time I intend answering any thing you may write in publick, permit me to return the obligation you have laid me under, by giving you in my turn, some friendly advice. Eradicate from your breast that *self sufficiency*, with which you seem to be well stocked; learn to look with less contempt on men, who are in every respect your equals; and let not *false pride* take so much room in your heart; then I know few men who would be better members of Society than yourself.

I shall add, that if you attempt to prove by affidavit, or otherwise, that I sold cordials at 6/ 4, I shall not look on such declaration as *wilfully false*, but must proceed from a misunderstanding, the words I said were to this effect, that if others sold at that price, I would, rather than be *under bid*, not that I had sold at that rate. That I never have, is a solemn truth.

I confess I now sell cordials at 6/ ad. per gallon, because you advertised at that price, and I will warrant them equal to yours, and I shall not attempt to make my ignorance so conspicuous, as to declare, they are of the same quality with those I sell at a pd.

GREGORY SPRINGALL.

April 24, 1775.

MR. GREGORY SPRINGALL,

YOUR address to me in Mr. Rivinton's paper of the 24th instant, I have perused. My answer to it shall be concise, and I hope very proper, especially at this time.

The cruel and unnatural war began in our land, and for what we know, may soon reach our very habitations, (which may Heaven prevent) demands the serious attention of every member of the community: therefore, Sir, I think all domestic strife, paper war, and every thing else that may have a tendency to distract us, ought instantly to cease, and be buried in oblivion; and if we have any strife, let it be only to promote the publick good of our distracted country. This, Sir, is my *sole* wish, not only with regard to the trifling disputes between us, but likewise of every other species of animosity that may now subsist on this continent.

I am in friendship,

Sir, your humble servant,

RICHARD DEANE,

WILLIAMS敦

We beg leave

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ant,
DEANE,

WILLIAMSBURG, April 21.
This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock,
all the gunpowder in the magazine, to the
amount, as we hear, of about 20 barrels,
was carried off in his Excellency the Governor's wagon, escorted by a detachment of
marines from the armed schooner Magdalene, now lying at Burwell's ferry, and
lodged on board that vessel. As soon as the
news of this manoeuvre took wind, the
whole city was alarmed, and much exasperated;
and numbers got themselves in readiness to repair to the palace, to demand
from the Governor a restoration of what
they so justly supposed was deposited in this
magazine for the country's defence. How-
ever, as some Gentlemen represented the
propriety of remonstrating to the Governor
upon this occasion, in a decent and respect-
ful manner, the Common Hall assembled,
and, after deliberating some time, waited
upon his Excellency with the following ad-
dress, which was presented by the Hon.
Peyton Randolph, Esq; Recorder of this
city, and is as follows:

Mr. Lord,
We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal sub-
jects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and
Common Council of the city of Williams-
burg, in common hall assembled, humbly
beg leave to represent to your Excellency,
that the inhabitants of this city were this
morning exceedingly alarmed, by a report
that a large quantity of gunpowder was, in
the preceding night, while they were sleep-
ing in their beds, removed from the public
magazine in this city, and conveyed under
an escort of marines, on board one of his
Majesty's armed vessels lying at a ferry on
James river.

We beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that as this magazine was erected at the public expence of this colony, and ap-
propriated to the safe keeping of such am-
munition as should be there lodged from time
to time, for the protection and security of the
country, by arming therewith such of the
militia as might be necessary in cases of inva-
sions and insurrections, they humbly con-
ceive it to be the only proper repository to
be referred to in times of imminent danger.

We farther beg leave to inform your Excellency, that from various reports, at
present prevailing in different parts of the
country, we have too much reason to be-
lieve that some wicked and designing persons
have instilled the most diabolical notions into
the minds of our slaves, and that therefore
the utmost attention to our internal security
is become the more necessary.

The circumstances of this city, my Lord,
we consider as peculiar and critical. The
inhabitants, from the situation of the maga-
zine, in the midst of their city, have for a
long tract of time been exposed to all those
dangers which have happened in many coun-
tries from explosions, and other accidents.
They have, from time to time, thought it
incumbent on them to guard the magazine.
For their security, they have for some time
past judged it necessary to keep strong pa-
trols on foot: In their present circumstan-
ces, then, to have the caue and necessary
means of their defence removed, cannot but
be extremely alarming.

Considering ourselves as guardians of the
city, we therefore humbly desire to be in-
formed by your Excellency upon what mo-
tives, and for what particular purpose, the
powder has been carried off in such a man-
ner, and we earnestly entreat your Excellency
to order it to be immediately returned
to the magazine.

To which address His Excellency returned
this verbal answer:

THAT, hearing of an insurrection in a
neighbouring county, he had removed the
powder from the magazine, where he did
not think it secure, to a place where it
would be in perfect security; and that,
upon his word and honour, whenever it
was wanted, on any insurrection, it should
be delivered in half an hour.

That he had removed it in the night
time to prevent any alarm, and that Capt.
Collins had his express commands for the
part he had acted. He was surprised to
hear the people were under arms on this
occasion, and that he should not think it
prudent to put powder into their hands in
such a situation.

Query, whether the inhabitants were left
so wholly destitute of Powder, as not to have
sufficient for one salutation to his Excellency,
as a proper expression of Gratitude for
his Conduct in this Affair?

NEW-JERSEY.
At a meeting of the inhabitants of the north
ward of the City of Perth Amboy, on
Friday the 28th of April 1775.

RESOLVED unanimously, that James
Parker, Stephen Skinner, and Jonathan
Dear, Esqrs. or any two of them be
a Standing Committee of Correspondence
for the north ward of this City.

A copy of a letter from the committee of
correspondence of Princeton, signed by Jo-
nathan D. Sergeant, Esq; clerk to the said
committee, transmitted by the committee of

Woodbridge, and by them directed to the
inhabitants of this city, was read, wherein,
after mentioning the very alarming intelligence
lately received, a Provincial Congress
for this Province is proposed, to be held on
the 5th day of May next;—and a meeting
of the inhabitants being now called, that
their sense might be taken, on the necessity,
and propriety of choosing Deputies, to at-
tend the said Congress.

The question was thereupon put, whether
Deputies shall be sent or not, and carried
in the affirmative unanimously.

James Parker, Stephen Skinner, and Jo-
nathan Dear, Esqrs. were then nominated
as Deputies to attend the said Congress to
represent this city, and were unanimously
chosen; and it is requested that they, or
any one, or more of them do attend the said
Congress accordingly.

It is also agreed by the inhabitants now
assembled, that the expences of the De-
puties who shall attend the said Congress, be
defrayed by this city.

It is also requested that Mr. Dear ac-
quaint the committee of Princeton and
Woodbridge, of the proceedings of this
meeting.

By order of the meeting,
JOHN THOMSON, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, May 4.
A Letter from Boston, dated April 24,
says, "The communication between
this Town and country is entirely stop-
ped up, and not a Soul permitted to go
in or out without a Pass. This Day the
Governor has disarmed all the Inhabitants,
after giving them his Word and Honor
that the Soldiers should not molest nor plunder
them. Cambridge is the Head Quarter
of the Provincial, and they are commanded
by General —: They are entrenching
themselves at Roxbury, and crossing Battie-
ries to play on our Lines."

The Men of War at Rhode-Island have
taken two Sloops bound from thence for
Providence, with Flour, belonging to Mr.
Brown of Newport; and the owner was
taken on board one of the King's Ships.

A correspondent, has sent us (tho' we
know not by what authority) the following
return of the killed, wounded, and missing,
of the regulars and provincials, &c. from
the late action near Boston;

49 Marines } Killed.
63 Soldiers }

103 Wounded.

215 killed, wounded, and missing.
Two wagons loaded with provisions, &c.
&c. taken from the regulars, and the wag-
goners killed.

35 Provincial, killed and missing.
4 Houses and 1 barn burnt at Lexington.
50 or 60 barrels of flour destroyed at
Concord.

2 Gun carriages burnt.

On the night of Tuesday April 18th, a
body of Regulars embarked in boats and
landed at Cambridge or Watertown, and
made a march up to Lexington Meeting-
house, where a number of provincials were
collected, to the amount of 60 or 70 men.
The Regulars ordered them to lay down
their Arms, but they refused; the Regulars
then advanced fast, and in a high tone or-
dered them to lay down their Arms, and
disperse immediately; the provincials fea-
sible they could not defend themselves, re-
treated, and the Regulars cry'd out, God
damn you we'll haffen you, and fired, killed
six men and mortally wounded another—
The Troops then proceeded to Concord,
dismounted some cannon, destroyed a maga-
zine of Flour and other stores, and then ad-
vanced to Concord Bridge, where Colonel
Pierce and Major Buttrick met them with
about 250 men; when the Troops saw the
Provincials, they began to pull up the
Bridge, and the provincials hastened down
towards them, but had orders not to fire
till the Regulars began, (not knowing of the
men killed at Lexington.) The Regulars
soon fired several shot over the Country Peo-
ple's head, but they had orders still not to fire
upon the Regulars, till they were sure they
meant to hurt them; but the Troops soon
red again and killed Capt. Davis, which was
soon followed with a warm fire from both
sides; the Regulars soon retreated to an
eminence, and formed themselves in order
of battle. The provincials did not attack,
but ran round to a piece of ground that
suited them; when the Troops retreated,
the provincials gave them a hot fire
that threw them into confusion; they
hurried back to Lexington, where they were
joined by Earl Percy with 1200 men, and
two Field Pieces; there they halted some
time, burnt four Houses, two Shops, and
two Barns, fired a few shot at the Meeting-
house, and then retired towards Boston—
The Country People kept up a furious fire,
and a largenumber of them entrenched them-
selves at Cambridge, to cut off the retreat
of the Troops, but fortunately for them
they took another route, and escaped a total
overthrow. Those in the pursuit kept up
their fire till night, when the Regulars drew
up in order of battle on a hill in Charle-

town, within reach of the Ships guns,
where they left them, and the next day they
retreated to Boston, with the loss of between
2 and 300 killed, wounded, and taken pri-
soners. The loss of the Country People
was about 40 killed and wounded.

A correspondent observes, that in the late
Engagement near Boston, there was not a
single wounded Provincial found alive; the
troops having with a brutality disgraceful to
the character of British soldiers, killed all the
wounded Americans—That at Lexington
they burnt four dwelling and two out houses,
thrust a sick old man through the body
with a bayonet, and shot two other sick old
persons—That there were never more than
300 provincials engaged at any one time;
and that had not the Regulars unexpectedly
altered their route, by which they avoided
the main body of the provincials, who were
waiting for them, they would probably have
been entirely cut off, or taken.

On Tuesday last arrived here, a Vessel
which left Boston the 25th ult. Accounts
received from Persons, and letters by her all
agree with our former accounts, as to the
march of the Regular Troops from Boston
to Lexington.

Yesterday arrived the Brig Fair Lady,
Capt. James Robinson, in 35 days from
Lisbon—The day he sailed, a Packet arrived
there in 6 days from Falmouth, the
Captain, of which told him, that orders had
been sent to Portsmouth, N.H. to stop the
sailing of all the Ships of War and Trans-
ports, destined for Boston, New York, &c.

John Sullivan and John Langdon, Esqrs.
set out this day for Philadelphia, Delegates
from New Hampshire.

The following Association was set on Foot
here last Saturday, and has been trans-
mitted for signing, to all the Counties
in the Province, and signed by most of
the Men of this City.

PERSUADED that the Salvation of the
Rights and Liberties of America, depend
under God, on the firm Union of its
Inhabitants, in a vigorous Prosecution of the
Measures necessary for its safety, and con-
vinced of the Necessity of preventing the
Anarchy and Confusion which attend a Dis-
solution of the Powers of Government;—
WE, the Freemen, Freeholders and Inha-
bitants of the City and County of New
York, being greatly alarmed at the avowed
Design of the Ministry to raise a Revenue in
America, and shocked by the bloody
Scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay;—
DO, in the most solemn Manner, resolve never
to become Slaves; and do associate under
all the Ties of Religion, Honor, and
Love to our Country, to adopt, and endea-
vour to carry into Execution, whatever
Measures may be recommended by the Con-
tinental Congress, or resolved upon by our
Provincial Convention, for the Purpose of
preserving our Constitution, and opposing
the Execution of the several arbitrary and
oppressive Acts of the British Parliament,
until a Reconciliation between Great Bri-
tain and America, on Constitutional Prin-
ciples, (which we most ardently desire) can
be obtained;—and that we will, in all
Things, follow the Advice of our General
Committee respecting the Purpose aforesaid,
the Preservation of Peace and good
Order, and the Safety of Individuals, and
private Property.

Dated in New-York, April and May 1775.

Fairfield, April 28, 1775.

Mr. Holt,
PLEASE to inform the Public through
the channel of your Paper, that Mr.
Obadiah Platt, and Ebenezer Hall, have
convinced the Committee of Inspection, that
they were wrongfully accused, and are now
fully restored to the Friendship of the
Friends of their Country.

By order of the Committee of Inspection,
Attest, Thaddeus Burr, Com. Clerk.

A COMPANY.

THOSE Gentlemen who incline to
join in a Company of Foot, are re-
quested to send their names to the
house of Mr. Jasper Drake, where may be
seen the articles of the Company. Note,
no person can be admitted that is above 5
feet 8 inches high.

87 90

A Few Servants lately arrived from Eng-
land, and to be disposed of for a term
of Years, among which is a Woman Cook,
and a Seamstress: Enquire of William But-
ter, or Capt. James Ackland, on board the
Ship York, lying at Lupton's Wharf.
New York, May 3d, 1775.

87 90

CHRISTIAN STAMLER,
Taylor and Habit Maker, from London,
is removed from opposite the Coffee-House, Hun-
ter's Quay, to the house that Marion Willett
lives in, in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market,
where he carries on his business as usual, and hopes
for the continuance of his former friends and the
public in general; the smaller favour will be grate-
fully received, and carefully executed by the pub-
lick's humble servant.

87 90

CHRISTIAN STAMLER.

Committee Chamber, New-York, 2d May, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears by the public papers,
that all exortation from Philadelphia to
Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Georgia, and Newfoundland,
or any part of the fishing islands, is suspended;
and that it is accordingly recommended to every
merchant, immediately to suspend all exportation to
those places, until the Continental Congress shall
give further orders therein.

Resolved, That the above measure be recom-
mended by the committee, to the merchants and inhab-
itants of this city and county, and that henceforth,
no provisions, or other necessaries be sent from this
port to the army, or navy at Boston, until the Con-
tinental Congress shall give further orders therein.

Ordered, That the above be made public.

By Order of the Committee.

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

In the Pref.

AN ADDRESS.

To the inhabitants of the Colony, against an unlawful
Banding Army.

THIS address, the subject of which is of the most
momentous concern to every person, who sincerely
intends to assist in the defence of our constitu-
tion, was written to convince the most ignorant
readers, if they have but candour and common sense,
that a late act of Parliament, which extends to the
British Colonies, the operation of several laws of
Great Britain, for the maintenance of military dis-
cipline, and for the punishment of mutiny and de-
fection in the army, is illegal.—That it is therefore
null and void, in every colony, where the par-
liamentary extension has not been legally confirmed
by the local legislature there:—That if, under
color of that act, as long as it remains in its
present illegal state, the members of the
military issue any sentence in the colonies, they,
and all the parties concerned in the execution of
such unlawful sentence, ought to be indicted and
punished, according to the nature of their
respective crimes:—That our interest and duty,
as well as the laws, bid us to restore to the peaceable
enjoyment of their civil rights, all the British
soldiers, they being legally subject to the civil
power of the Colonies, and to no other authority
in North America:—That they ought to be openly
protected, against the treasonable usurpations of
Court-martial, and against the opposition of any
military officer who forcibly detains them in the
King's service, contrary to law:—And that the soldiers
of his Majesty's army, in the Colonies, may lawfully
desert from that unconstitutional service.

[N. B. On account of several engagements,
 anterior to the receipt of this Address, the Printed
 could not, as required of him, publish it last week;
 whilst the Supreme Court was sitting here. He ex-
 pects it will be ready on Monday next.]

ALL Persons having any Demands on
the Estate of Collin Van Gelder, late
of this City, Gunsmith, deceased, are de-
sired to bring in their accounts to us the
Subscribers, that they may be adjusted:—
And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are
desired to make immediate payment to pre-
vent further trouble.

KATHARINE FORBES, Executrix.
ZACHARIAH SICKLES, Executrix.
GARRET VAN GELDER, Executrix.

For SALE,

A quantity of old brass, with several
ready made articles in the brass foundry
way, such as brass andirons, andirons,
heads, boulding and harness buckles, &c. &c.

87

POET'S CORNER.
E. Britons, now sunk into Tyrants and Slaves!
Submit to be govern'd by Fools and by Knaves;
Not so will their Kindred, on this Side the sea,
American Britons, will ever be free.

This day is published, and sold by
WILLIAM GREEN,
At the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. John
and William Leary, opposite to Mr. Robert
Gault's, in Maiden Lane.

THE Chronicles of the King's of Eng-
land, from the reign of William the
Conqueror, till King of England, down to
his present Majesty George the third, con-
taining a true history of their lives, and the
character which they severally sustained,
whether in church or state, in the field, or
in private life.

N. B. This excellent history contains
a true description of royal life and manners,
by the pen of the very able and ingenious
author of the economy of human life, in
the character of Nathan Ben Suddi, of the
house of Israel.

A beautiful American edition of Cullen's
Lectures on the Materia Medica, to be had
of William Green. 86-89

WHEREAS the Partnership
of DAVID and ZEBULON SEAMAN, is
dissolved; Therefore all persons indebted to them
in partnership, are desired to pay the same to said
Zebulon Seaman; and those that have any demands
against them, to bring in their accounts to said Ze-
bulon Seaman.

New York, April 15, 1775. 85-88

THOMAS BURLING,

Cabinet and Chair Maker,

At the sign of the Chair in Bookman street,
commonly called Chapel street, New-York,
EXECUTES with neatness and dispatch
the different articles in his branch, and
will gratefully acknowledge all favours of
his friends and the public in general.—He
has now for Sale, sundry pieces of fur-
niture made of the best mahogany, which he
proposes to sell as cheap as any man in this
place that sells good work.

Said Burling keeps a yard of mahogany ready saw'd and seasoned, and all other
kinds of stuff, suitable for carrying on the
Joiner's business.—Also, mahogany
saw'd, suitable for Carpenters in stair-case
building.—All which he will sell as cheap
as it is to be had in this city. 80-87

ELIAS NIXON,

Living at Burling's Slip,

HAVING provided himself with all Ma-
terials for weighing Logwood, Nic-
aragua, and all other kinds of Dye wood,
Iron, Sugar, Cocoa, Tobacco, Hemp, and
every other articles usually bought or sold by
weight;—would be much obliged to all
Gentlemen who will be pleased to favour
him with their custom, as he shall endeavour
to give all possible satisfaction, and always
himself duly attend the Scales. 85-88

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of
Nathan Furman, an insolvent debtor confined
in goal at Flatbush, in King's County, that he hath
filed his inventories with the Clerk of the said County,
pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this
Colony for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors with
respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

For KINGSTON,
(In the Island of Jamaica.)
The Brigantine PHOEBE,
NICHOLAS DEVERAUX,
Master, having the greatest part of her Cargo en-
gaged.—For freight or passage, apply to James
Deveraux, or John By-
vank. 84-87.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY this Morning from the
Subcriber, living in Third Street, Phil-
adelphias, a Dutch Servant Man, named

PHILIP MARKS, a Jew, about 5 feet 5
inches high, thin made, lips and speaks bad
English, of a dark complexion and long visage,
wears his own long black hair, mostly tied
behind, and is addicted to swearing.—He
had on, and took with him, when he went
away, a dark blue double breasted coat, with
yellow buttons, a blue under jacket, a pale
orange coloured surtout coat, with basket
buttons, old leather breeches new seated, a
brown coat with white metal buttons a pair
of brown fustian breeches, and one pair nan-
keen disto, good shoes and stockings, and one
pair of new stockings.

Whoever secures said Servant in any of his
Majesty's goals, so that his master may have
him again, shall have the above Reward, and
all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN RASER.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others,
are forbid to harbour or carry him off at
their peril. March 25. 88

Good pasture for mares and particular
attendance.

THIS is to give notice, to all persons,
not to trust Mary, the wife of me the
subcriber, as I will pay no debts of
her contracting, after the 27th April, 1775.
86-9 SAMUEL DE LAMATER.

Lately IMPORTED and to be SOLD,
ALL the Materials and complete Appa-
ratus of a MILL for BATTERING
and ROLLING of COPPER, which will
likewise answer for an IRON WORK: Also
the IRON MATERIALS for erecting two
AIR FURNACES for SMELTING and
REFINING either COPPER, LEAD, or
IRON.—For Particulars, and Terms of
Sale, inquire of JOHN H. CRUGER.

THREE-PENCE per Pound,
GIVEN BY

JOHN KEATING.

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry
white linen RAGS, and so in pro-
portion for those of an inferior sort.

Good encouragement given to Journey-
men Paper makers, by said Keating. 73

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,

Living between the College and the North River, in
Murray Street, near Mount Pleasant, formerly called
Yonkers.

BEING fully convinced that for some time past,
several distillers in the city have underfeigned me in
Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, and by that means
have got away part of my customers; I beg leave to
inform the public, my friends, and customers, that I can
afford to sell said liquors on a cheap terms as
any other can theirs, of an equal quality.

I believe it cannot be denied, that I was the first distiller
that ever made brandy and Geneva for sale in this
province, and consequently have been the
means of introducing a business, whereby the country
faves annually large sums of money that must
otherwise have gone to foreign parts.

To convince the public that my terms of sale will be as reasonable
as those of any other person whatever, I shall
mention the prices I will now sell at, and shall
continue to do so until I advertise to the contrary;

at the same time, I do assure all those who may in-
cline to favour me with their custom, that if any
other person sells liquors of equal quality with
mine, cheaper than the rates underneath, I will

immediately sell for the same price, being fully de-
termined not to be underfeigned by any person whatever.

The great demand for my liquors in most
parts of North America, &c. is a sufficient proof of
their excellence.

I will now sell as follows, for CASH:

Brandy and Gin at 5/- ad per gallon.

Clove, orange, and aniseed waters, at 5/- ad Dr.

Stephen's and all fours, at 5/- ad per gallon.

Likewise, ratherry and cherry brandy, cherry-
sum, shrub, Jamaica spirit, West-India and New-
York rum, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, &c. on the
most reasonable terms.

I am most gratefully thankful to my friends and
customers for their many past favours, and am de-
termined to use every means in my power to con-
tinue their friendship; and though I have lowered
the prices of my brandy, Geneva, and cordials con-
siderably, yet I shall still make my brandy and
Geneva of a full quality, and high proof, as usual; and
that I shall eliminate the goodness of my cordials
in any respect whatever, being fully convinced, that
considerable sales, attended with a quick return,
though small profits, will answer the desired end, of
the public's

85-87

Very obliged, and humble Servant,

New-York, Feb. 10, 1775. R. DEANE.

RUN AWAY from the Subcriber, living in Read-
ing Town, Hants, New-Jersey, on Saturday Night the 13th instant, an indentured Ser-
vant Man, named HUGH SMITH, about 5 Feet 6
Inches high, greyish Eyes, light Hair; his left Shoulder
a little hanging, having been foot through with a Ball,
as the Scar appears very plain, before and behind, just
below the Shoulder bone. Had on and took with him, a
redish brown Cloth Coat, nearly new, silk Sleeves,
with 4 Buttons nearly under the Cuff, the Pocket Flaps
buttoning upward; a Caylor Hat, a Pair of Bucklin
Breeches; one Pair of Silk Stockings, one Pair of pale
blue Stockings, & white shirt, his budget a check bag
with a Ring, old Shoes with plated Buckles. Who-
ever takes up and secures said Servant, in any of his
Majesty's Goals, or delivers him to any of the Sub-
scribers, shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all reason-
able Charges, paid by the Subcriber, who bought him
at a School, Wincs.

Thomas Stott,
James Van Der Veen,
Casper Burger.

85-89 April 27, 1775. John Vanickle.

Tunes harpsicords, spinets, &c. by the year.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who choose to fa-
vor him with their commands, may depend be-
re him with his utmost abilities, in both branches.

85-87 A large commodious cellar to let.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subcriber, living in Buc-
kens County, Nine Partners, Charlotte Pre-
inct, on Monday night, the 13th instant, a certain
Jonathan Taylor, about 25 years of age, 6 feet

high, swarthy complexion; long black hair, club-
bed behind, stoops in the shoulders, and speaks

with a New-England accent. He wore a dark brown
homespun short skirted coat, with metal buttons, a
waistcoat of the same, the button holes bound with
green binding; a pair of common leather breeches

sometime worn, pale blue stockings, long quartered
shoes, a set of round wrought silver shoe and knee
buckles (which he bought at New York on Wed-
nesday last) a check shirt, and a flapped half worm
beaver hat. He was hired by the subcriber as a far-
mer or labourer, for 8 months, and after he had

lived about 3 weeks of the time, was on Monday
the 13th, sent with a team and load of wheat to
Poughkeepsie, where he was to be left on the road, and

an order to receive of Mr. P. Schenck, at Pough-
keepsie, £ 5. current money &c. Before he set
out, he stole from the subcriber, a small black
leather pocket book, and about 3 or 4/- in mo-
ney. On the road he sold the 5/- notes for 3/- in

goods, which he received and took with him—he

delivered the wheat, the receipt for which he carried

off with him, also the £ 5. of Mr. Schenck, and

left the team at a tavern on the road. On

causes of suspicion, he was pursued, heard of at

New-York, and taken at South Amboy ferry, on

Friday morning, where he owned the theft, and

delivered up the pocket book, with about 2 dollars in

it, the rest of the money he said was in his han-
dle, but watching an opportunity, he sprung out of

the house, fled to the woods and has not since been

taken. And as there was no money in the bundle

he left behind, it appears that he had, on the whole

stolen from the subcriber, about £ 11. It is sup-
posed he will make for Philadelphia, or conceal

himself in some of the towns in New-Jersey.

Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any

public goal, giving notice, shall be entitled to the

above reward, and to all reasonable charges of

brought to the goal in Poughkeepsie, paid by the

subcriber. 85-87 JAMES TALMAGE.

April 10, 1775.

RUN AWAY

ON Sunday evening the 9th instant, an in-
dented Servant, Cornelius Babury, a Swede
by birth, and speaks broken English, about 25
years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, light
brown hair, of a complexion somewhat swarthy
or fallow; and says he is by trade a bread and
sugar baker. He had on, or took with him, an
old blue cloth coat with buttons covered with the
same, a pair of breeches also of the same cloth, an
under waistcoat with wood buttons, and an upper
one with white metal buttons, both made of the
same piece of homespun; a white homespun shirt,
a pair of light grey, and a pair of mist blue and
white coarse yarn, and an old pair of red and white
mist ribbed fine wool stockings; a half worn
wool hat, and a pair of calf skin shoes, with white
hard metal buckles. He lately arrived here from
London, in the ship York, Capt. Ackland, and is
indentured for four years.—Whoever takes up and
secures him, in the same goal, or returns the said Servant
to the subcriber, living in Weehawken, near Elizabeth-
Town, New-Jersey, shall be paid Five Dollars re-
ward, and all reasonable charges.

85-87 MELVIN MILLER.

April 12, 1775.

delivered the wheat, the receipt for which he carried
off with him, also the £ 5. of Mr. Schenck, and
left the team at a tavern on the road. On
causes of suspicion, he was pursued, heard of at
New-York, and taken at South Amboy ferry, on
Friday morning, where he owned the theft, and
delivered up the pocket book, with about 2 dollars in
it, the rest of the money he said was in his han-
dle, but watching an opportunity, he sprung out of
the house, fled to the woods and has not since been
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he left behind, it appears that he had, on the whole
stolen from the subcriber, about £ 11. It is sup-
posed he will make for Philadelphia, or conceal
himself in some of the towns in New-Jersey.

Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any

public goal, giving notice, shall be entitled to the

above reward, and to all reasonable charges of

brought to the goal in Poughkeepsie, paid by the

subcriber. 85-87 JAMES TALMAGE.

April 12, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New-
York and Philadelphia, the one sets
out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-
York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in
Fourth streets, between Market and Chestnut
streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in
Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday
morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at
Princeton the same nights, where they ex-
change passengers, and return the next day
to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia;
so as to perform the journey in two days
from New York to Philadelphia. The
price for each passenger in the coach, thirty
shillings, and out passengers twenty shillings,
free, each passenger allowed to take 14lb.
baggage, and above that, to pay two pence
per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every
Monday and Thursday morning, from
Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and
from the sign of the Croft keys in Philadel-
phia, at the corner of Third and Chestnut
streets, and meet at Princeton the same
nights, exchange passengers, and return the
next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadel-
phia, so as to perform the journey in two
days. The price for each passenger twenty
one shillings, and goods as usual, only each
passenger allowed 14lb. The passengers
are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles
Hook the evening before, as the stages set off
early.

It is hoped that this very expensive under-
taking will meet with encouragement from
all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may
depend upon punctual performance, by the
public's most obliged servant,

JOHN MERCEREAU.

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the
well-known House called Acetechet's Mess-
House, about mid way between the New-City Hall,
and the Tea-Water Pump, on the left hand side of
the road as you go out of the city; where city ad-
country store keepers may be supplied with any
quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The
Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal
to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or
elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle
and other pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes,
jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint
mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various
colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and
coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and
wash basins, fauce pants, and a variety of other
sorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the
manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.